

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, APRIL 2—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, 0.6; Temperature, max.
78; min. 69; Weather, cloudy, fresh trades.

SUGAR.—96° Test Centrifugal, 5c; Per
Ton, \$100. 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 3d; Per
Ton, \$101.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CITY POLICE SHOW UP WELL BEFORE SOLONS

Full Dress Parade of the Peace Preservers Sunday Morning.

Legislators Inspect Police Station and Oahu Prison—Need of Ward for Consumptives. The Government Sextette.

"Honolulu's Finest" were on parade yesterday. Every police officer in the city—foot, mounted and special—reported at the central station. The guardians of the peace were reviewed in full-dress uniform, went through evolutions in campaign uniform and showed how quickly they could arm themselves in case of emergency. A large delegation of the Legislature were interested onlookers. The visiting solons went through the station house and through the jail and prison from top to bottom. Storerooms and ammunition chests were opened for their inspection—no door was closed to them—and they found everything in tip-top condition. President Isenberg of the Senate voiced the sentiment of the legislators when he congratulated High Sheriff Henry and the police force on the perfect order in which everything was found.

Several things were brought to the attention of the legislators on which they are likely to take action. One of these is the condition of the prison hospital, where two consumptive patients have to be kept in the same room with patients not affected with tuberculosis. Until recently tuberculosis patients have been very rare at the prison, but Porto Ricans are very susceptible to the disease and now there are always two or three cases. The legislators were shown the absolute necessity of providing a ward where the consumptive patients may be segregated. All the members present seemed to favor the erection of a cottage on the lot at the rear of the prison at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Here the consumptive patients may be cared for without endangering the health of other men.

The other request of the police authorities was for a small appropriation to raise the wall of the old part of the prison to the height of the wall around the new jail. The expense of this, it was stated, would be very slight, some of the stone being already cut.

THE INSPECTION.

The members of the Legislature and other visitors were received by High Sheriff Henry and Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins, who were in full uniform. At a few minutes after nine the party

started on a tour of inspection. The armory was first visited, then the receiving office, then the men's dormitory and last the cells and prison yard. In the yard the entire force of policemen were drawn up, dressed in full uniform. After the men had saluted the legislative party, Senator Achi was called and spoke a few eloquent words to the men in Hawaiian. He was followed by Attorney General Andrews and Representative Harris. Both speakers complimented the men on their fine appearance, and the Attorney General said that his department would stand behind the police department and back it up. He hoped the two departments would always pull together.

After the speeches, Captain Parker ordered the men to break ranks and prepare for drill with weapons. The men crowded upstairs and in an incredibly short time were back, dressed in campaign uniforms with bayoneted rifles. The force again fell in, and after the manual of arms had been executed, marched outside to the lot opposite the station, where they went through marching evolutions under the direction of Captain Parker. This drill was cut short on account of the wind and dust storm that was raging.

When the men had again assembled in the jail yard, Senator Isenberg made a few remarks, complimenting the force on the showing they had made, and the Sheriff and his deputy on the fine condition in which the station house was found. Senator Isenberg said that there was one thing that he wished to impress upon the men, and that was the necessity of discipline. Obedience to superior officers is the cardinal point in a military system.

AT THE PRISON.

After the inspection at the station house, the party proceeded to the prison. Warden Burke was there to receive them and with Sheriff Henry conducted the party all over the institution. The new jail was first inspected, and many complimentary remarks were passed on it. It seems to be a model building in every particular. The hospital, kitchen and stables were looked into and a tour of inspection was made in the prison proper. Every department was inspected, from the storerooms to "murder's row." Every-

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DESCENDANT OF GREEK HEROES SEES MADAM PELE

Madame Pele is reported to have been seen again in the pit of Halemaumau, at the active volcano of Kilauea. On Monday last the fantastic shapes, constantly issuing from the bottom of the pit in the way of smoke and steam, appeared to assume the bodily form of the legendary Madame Pele.

There were watchers at the edge of the crater at the time. A Capilos, second cook for the Volcano House, one of the descendants of the ancient heroes of Greece, was in the group. Suddenly Capilos' eyes became fixed on a spot far down into the crater. He pointed to what seemed to be the form of a huge woman, Hawaiian in general appearance, seemingly rising from a couch. She rose to a sitting posture and then stood. Later she appeared to be seated in a chair. Then she went through a series of pantomimes.

The Shape moved its arm about grotesquely and finally one hand rested upon her throat, while the Shape bowed low in a dignified manner toward the bottom of the pit. In a short time smoke and steam hid the apparition from view, followed by a shock, as if an earthquake had passed through the crater. Explosions seemed to be heard in the crater. All believed that Madame Pele had risen to the occasion and that she had appeared to foretell a coming great outbreak.

DR. DAY'S REASONS AGAINST IWILEI PLAN

Regulation and Police Protection are Obsolete, Futile, Unlawful and Ineffectual—The Plan is Prostitution Made Easy.

Dr. F. R. Day, in response to the Advertiser's request for his views on the Iwilei question, contributes the following article:

Since Senator McCandless brought up the subject of Iwilei and the matter of prostitution in Honolulu has been made public, I have waited for some one to present a clear and comprehensive statement of the case from a medico-moral point of view. The essence of the investigation so far has been to criticize the High Sheriff for trying to control the traffic and to cry "Graft, Graft," at the physician who has allowed his name to be connected with it, but no one voice has been raised against the utter inefficiency of the measures under investigation.

LOWERING STANDARDS IS DANGEROUS.

First, as to the moral side. Prostitution is acknowledged to be the greatest blot on our much vaunted Christian civilization. Though it is as old as society and probably will endure until the millennium it is—always has been and always will be—an odious vice and an unmitigated evil which no government can afford to recognize without lowering its standard of right.

As has been wisely said, "The law is our criterion of right." Deviation from the law is therefore a deviation from the right, and if prostitution is legalized it is made right in the eyes of the law. Can we afford to take such a step? Can we afford to make what is morally, socially and hygienically wrong, legally right? Can we afford to regulate and protect a traffic so vile, so degrading, so ruinous as prostitution? If the proposition were made to regulate and protect any other evil, slavery for example, the whole community would be up in arms against it.

CLANDESTINE PREFERABLE TO LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION.

It is far better that prostitution be clandestine and in violation of the law, than that it be given a legal status with police protection and sanitary supervision.

Should the government be made a panderer to vice; a provider of the means of gratifying lust? Yet that is virtually what it becomes when this nefarious business is recognized and protected.

REGULATION A NUTTER FAILURE.

Is there then no reason why the government should exert control? Yes, just one: to suppress venereal diseases, the loathsome blights that always hover around the practice of venery—the fearful curses that nature herself has put upon those who violate her laws; curses that are responsible for one-half of the blindness in the world, for one-fifth of the deaths of women who succumb to pelvic diseases, for one-half of the childless marriages;

curse that are a prolific cause of insanity, incurable spinal, joint, kidney and other troubles, and sudden deaths.

To mitigate such appalling calamities must surely be a function of the government. Logically it is the duty of boards of health to control and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, venereal as well as non-venereal; but what is to be said of a one-sided system that applies to the women and not to the men? Is it any wonder that in countries where such a system has been in vogue for a century or more, it has proved to be an utter failure? What would be thought of a board of health that would attempt to suppress endemic smallpox by having hundreds of suspected females examined while it paid no heed to thousands of their male consorts? Yet this is exactly the way the celebrated Paris authorities have tried for a century to control the big pox.

REGULATION CONDEMNED IN FRANCE.

Is it any wonder that under such circumstances scores of new cases of syphilis are seen daily at the hospitals of that great city, and that the leading Syphilographers of France headed by Fournier, heartily condemn the system, as they do.

What is true of Paris is equally true of Berlin, Vienna and other cities that have followed the Parisian model. Physicians of those cities deplore the increasing prevalence of syphilis and other venereal diseases amongst the inhabitants, and realize that no relief can come from the present method of regulation. They are now establishing "societies for moral and social prophylaxis"—for the purpose of educating the people in these matters, and improving their morals.

POLICE MEASURES UNLAWFUL AND FUTILE.

Now what have our police and health authorities been doing? They have been trying to establish a system to prevent the spread of venereal disease, that is obsolete and absolutely futile, unlawful and ineffectual. Is any other condemnation needed? If so a closer scrutiny of the scheme will provide it.

First, no account is taken of the women that are not at Iwilei.

Dr. Pratt stated at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society that he had the names of 300 women plying their trade in this city. It has been stated that 128 women are on the lists at Iwilei. There are therefore 172 unaccounted for, besides those whom Dr. Pratt did not know of.

Second, The examinations, both here and elsewhere, are too superficial to detect any but the acute, pronounced cases that can be discovered in a few minutes. The chronic cases, that form a large per cent of the pros-

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PARAGRAPHS FROM DOCTOR DAY'S CONDEMNATION OF THE IWILEI PLAN

"The law is our criterion of right. * * * If prostitution is legalized it is made right in the eyes of the law. * * * Can we afford to make what is morally, socially and hygienically wrong, legally right?"

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"Physicians of Paris, Berlin and Vienna deplore the increase of venereal diseases and realize that no relief can come from the present methods of regulation. They are now establishing societies for the purpose of educating the people in these matters."

"I am not prepared to submit a concrete plan, but am satisfied that whatever it be, it must be constructed on a foundation of education. Society must cast aside prudish considerations and false modesty and allow these matters to be taught to the youth of the land."

"By cultivating the moral and educational side of the question much more can be accomplished than by adopting the 'Prostitution made easy' plan that has been attempted at Iwilei."

PEACE TALK DYING OUT IN RUSSIA

Wonderful Success of the Japanese Domestic Loan Scheme.

Skirmishing at Front--Chinese Riot in South Africa--Kaiser Braces Moor's Nerve--Roosevelt's Southwest Tour.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The peace movement is dying. The trial of Gorky for seditious writing is postponed until May.

REPORTED MOVEMENT ON VLADIVOSTOK.

GUNSHU PASS, April 3.—The situation is unchanged. There is constant skirmishing. Natives have reported that the Japanese are moving toward Vladivostok.

RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION. JAPANESE DOMESTIC LOAN

Washington, April 2, 1905.
(Received at 4 p. m.)

SAITO, Honolulu.
Report received at the Army Staff headquarters in Tokio on March 31 says:

"A Chinaman coming from the direction of Hailung, 87 miles southwest of Kirin, states that the Russians and Manchus under the command of Colonel Maitaff retreated northward from the neighborhood of the Hailung and that the Russians are now concentrating at Kirin.

"Press subscription for new exchequer bonds of one hundred million yen aggregate about five hundred millions, whereof seventy millions are above issue price."

TAKAHIRA.

BAD WARSAW RIOT.

WARSAW, April 3.—In a collision here between the police and Jewish Socialists, four were killed and forty wounded.

THE KAISER GIVES FRANCE GROUNDS FOR DISPLEASURE

LONDON, April 3.—It is reported that a result of the Kaiser's visit to Morocco is that the Sultan refuses to accept all of the French reforms.

CHINESE MINERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 3.—In disturbances at Krugersdorp caused by striking Chinese miners, several of the police and many Chinese have been injured.

AN AUTHOR'S CENTENARY.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—The centenary of Hans Christian Andersen, the famed author of fairy tales, has been generally observed.

ROOSEVELT'S SOUTHWESTERN TOUR.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Roosevelt leaves tomorrow for a tour of two months in the Southwest.

SECRETARY HAY IMPROVED.

NAPLES, April 3.—John Hay, U. S. Secretary of State, has arrived here improved in health.